

time his excitability became so great as to render him unmanageable and his actions—this condition very soon caused and on his arrival in Hongkong when he was under my special charge I found him perfectly sane and collected. I spoke to him on all subjects and always found him perfectly rational, and the fact of keeping him in Hospital, where he is almost in perfect solitude, with his liberty controlled by Col. Browne, is having a most beneficial effect upon him, his illness teaching him to contract habits which are telling considerably upon his nervous system and daily more likely to become permanent.

Whereas had he his liberty and simply restricted from duty for a short time, he would be able to associate freely with his friends and join in amusements to divert from his mind the unpleasant recollections of the last three months, and his nervousness would daily wear away, for in the treatment of unsoundness of mind as in all illnesses, the proximate and exciting cause thereof should always be borne in mind in the course adopted for cure.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I wish to receive a few of the facts elicited in the examination of witnesses during the sitting of this Court. The first is that I believe myself to be fully borne out in the statement I made concerning Dr. Surgeon Woolfreyes, inasmuch as Dr. Dick and Surgeon Woolfreyes when cross examined by me stated they cannot define or determine the nature of disease "Visaria," for which Mr. Hyde is returned on the sick list, neither can they explain what particular condition of mental unsoundness it denotes or to what class of insanity it belongs, and I therefore beg respectfully to submit that any Medical man returning a patient under the head of a disease which he cannot thoroughly explain and define shows unquestionably a great want of judgment. And the Medical Regulations pages 106 and 107 distinctly direct Medical Officers when designating the various forms of mental unsoundness, to do so in accordance with the nomenclature therein laid down and where each form of insanity is distinctly defined. And I believe it to be the "usage" of the service to comply with those instructions, and I beg therefore to repeat that my statement was not an unfounded one.

I beg to be allowed to draw the attention of the Court to a statement made by Col. Browne in Court, when asked by me if he had complied with the recommendations contained in my letter of the 30th ultimo respecting Mr. Hyde, he stated that he had received no letter from me containing any representations but simply a copy of one I had sent to the principal Medical Officer or words to that effect.

Whereas Gentlemen if you will kindly refer to the letter in question you will see that it is addressed to the Adjutant for the information of Col. Browne. Now what construction can be put on my sending that letter to the Adjutant but the simple one that I did so with a view of having my recommendations carried out, as Col. Browne is perfectly well aware that it is neither essential nor customary for me to send him copies of the letters I address to the principal Medical Officer, and also that it is only the standing orders of the Battalion that direct me to communicate with him at all on such a matter, as there is nothing to that effect in the Queen's Regulations. And all the paragraphs in the Queen's and Medical Regulations referred to by the Prosecutor in support of his Authority, I submit in no way bear upon the subject, but apply simply to the discretionary power invested in a Commanding Officer to maintain the discipline of the Service and to decide whether he will or will not comply with the recommendations made by the Medical Officer regarding any Sanitary measures affecting the troops generally, but they in no way refer to patients in Hospital or sick individually. And though I omitted, unintentionally, to send a memorandum until directed to do so by the Adjutant in conformity with the Battalion standing orders, under the circumstances of the case, and knowing I had the command of the Principal Medical Officer one would imagine Col. Browne would be only too glad to carry out any professional recommendations I made which might tend to the reestablishment of Mr. Hyde's health. And as stated by the Principal Medical Officer in evidence before the Court, when I asked him if he ever knew an instance of a Commanding Officer refusing to comply with the professional recommendations of the Surgeon of a Regt. in a case similar to Mr. Hyde's, he replied "he never knew an instance."

But unfortunately there has been a great want of cordiality and good feeling existing between Colonel Browne and myself for the last 10 months especially, during which time we have never willingly had any intercourse except officially. And I cannot but think it is owing to the unfriendliness that exists between us that I was placed under arrest upon such charges, and I firmly believe many of my acts and motives have been misconstrued and the carrying out of my professional duties rendered unpleasant. My reason for making this statement is that I consider it essential the Court should see clearly the terms upon which the Prosecutor and myself stand. And I find I am perfectly justified in remarking my defence the motives by which the Prosecutor may appear to me to have been influenced.

In Dr. Dick's letter of the 11th instant, addressed to the Act. Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, together with those addressed to me of the 30th ultimo and of the 4th and 10th instant, as also from his evidence given before this Court when he stated "I do not see the fact of the Board sitting altered his position in any way as the prisoner was treating Dr. Hyde and received no instructions from the Board."

It will be clearly seen that I have the justification and concurrence of the Principal Medical Officer in having discharged Mr. Hyde from the sick list, and it is necessary for me to say anything further not on the subject of the third charge.

There are some letters I would have copied in full in this defence, but to which I have only been able to allude as, unfortunately, I did not keep copies of them and Col. Browne refused to sanction my having the Hospital letter book to copy from.

Trusting you will give the whole matter your mature consideration. Firstly whether the statement I unfortunately made concerning Surgeon Woolfreyes is founded or not.

Secondly, am I blame in any way for my urgently reiterated recommendations not having been carried out, and lastly, am I not perfectly justified in adopting any course of treatment I conscientiously considered necessary for the reestablishment of my patient's health.

A. P. M. WOODWARD,

Surgeon 2nd Bat. 20th Regt.

July 23rd, 1866.

The prosecutor in this case stated his intention of replying and, at the adjourned sitting of the court this afternoon, the following protest was read by Dr. Woodward—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—I beg most respectfully to submit that in accordance with the constitution and practice of Courts Martial by Simmonds, I stated nothing in my defence yesterday to entitle the Prosecutor to make any reply, as his doing so is only admissible under certain conditions, all of which are clearly defined in Simmonds Courts Martials, 1863 page 251, Para. 598 and 599, and I beg respectfully to protest against his doing so.

The Court Martial on Dr. Woodward has at last closed its proceedings and we now feel at liberty to make some comments on the case.

In a day or two we shall doubtless know the verdict and what that verdict will be is, we opine, very clear. In our last night's issue we gave the defence in full so that our readers can now judge of the frivolous matter which has taken so long to investigate, the prisoner having gone fully and clearly into each charge.

Our readers may perhaps be somewhat surprised to hear that, notwithstanding the protest entered by the prisoner respecting the Prosecutor's reply, the Court allowed it to be read. From what we can learn the Prosecutor not only reiterated the charges, attempting to prove they were simply matters of discipline, but he also went very fully into the first charge, the one upon which we should imagine he is least capable of giving an opinion. And here we cannot but remark upon what seems to us somewhat strange, that in an enquiry of this sort, when the Prisoner is a Medical man and where the offences charged are all more or less of a professional nature, not a single Medical Officer was a member of the Court, which was composed (with but two exceptions) of men who are Commanding Officers, or who, in the ordinary course of events expect to become so.

The Prosecutor was also (we are astonished to hear) allowed to read a letter purporting to have come from the Horse Guards, referring to some old correspondence of last year. In strict justice to the Prisoner we cannot but think that this letter should not have been read, or if read the correspondence which gave rise to it ought fully to have been stated to the Court, that the Prisoner might have had an opportunity of pointing out how far it was relevant or irrelevant to the matter before it. The evidence should strictly be confined to the case in question. The Prosecutor's reply terminated the proceedings and he is evidently not to blame if Dr. Woodward is acquitted on the apparently trivial and petty charges upon which he has been brought to trial, and we cannot but think it fortunate for that gentleman that the Court decides as to guilt or not, the Prosecutor having no further voice in the matter.

Few would be surprised to hear that the court had stated they consider the Prosecutor has in this instance shown himself somewhat too zealous to maintain the discipline of his Regiment and to promote the welfare of (?) H.M. Service.

We have received a letter purporting to come from certain of the Garrison at Hongkong relative to the late Court Martial on Dr. Woodward with a request that we should publish it. This we cannot do as the impudence of the writers in mentioning names and titles would render such a step highly inadvisable. As, however, we have every reason to believe that the letter is bona fide we will allude to the views and statements expressed by the writers, premising that should these statements be incorrect they are easily contradicted.

Firstly it is stated that the men of the 20th Regt were refused permission to attend the Court Martial. This for all we know may be quite in order, but it is a pity to give rise to remarks by making an open court a hole and corner affair.

It also appears that Dr. Woodward has quite gained the respect and confidence of the men who are not slow to discriminate between Medical Officers who do, and those who don't do their duty, either in a professional or more private point of view. The last paragraph we publish verbatim—

The Counsel asks us one day on parade if we be all satisfied with the change we got in Japan. Of course we say yes because no good if we did say no we should be sent down on them, but we inst satisfied and send you this by a copy because we were ordered not to give no information to the press so honest you will excuse us. We are Sir your humble servants.

2/XX REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the "EVENING MAIL."

Club Hongkong, 26th July.

SIR.—I have carefully perused the little information you have been able to give us concerning the Court Martial now being held on Surgeon Woodward 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment. From my knowledge of the service, having spent several years in it, I never knew or heard of any officer being twice within a month brought to a Court Martial and I never read such frivolous charges as those preferred against Surgeon Woodward. The three charges upon which he is now tried are more or less of a purely professional nature and do not therefore come under the jurisdiction of Courts Martial.

One thing is very clear that if a Surgeon is responsible for his patient's health no Commanding Officer has a right to interfere nor do I believe for a moment that such a thing is tolerated in the service. But Commanding Officers serving in China so far from the Horse Guards seem to have an idea they can do what they choose, quite ignoring the fact that if somebody out here they are very small fry at home and certainly in a case of this kind would not presume to interfere, knowing right well if they did so, they would very soon be brought to account, not only by the General Officer

Commanding at the station, but by the Medical profession generally. For several months back there has been a scarcity of Candidates for the Army Medical Department. I think I am safe in prognosticating a still greater scarcity unless this matter is taken up warmly at home and His R. H., the Field Marshal Commander in Chief, causes it to be fully explained both to General and Commanding Officers how far their authority abroad extends, and how far it really exceeds that with which they are invested at home. The Major General commanding and Colonel Brown would, in my opinion, have shown much more zeal for the service in themselves arranging such petty quarrels than adopting such a rigorous proceeding as a General Court Martial. The amount of Military scandal that has been brought before the public within the last few years convinces me that the interior administration and organization of some Regiments requires to be the rigidly looked into.

Although the charges preferred against Dr. Woodward on the first Court Martial have not been published, I have heard the particulars of them and they are, in my opinion, quite as trivial as those now preferred against that Officer. Major General Gny who is invested with the administration of all Military matters in China and Japan could hardly have made the necessary investigation before he permitted this Officer being brought to trial. So absurd are the charges that the general opinion entertained in the Colony is that the statement made by Dr. Woodward in his defence is correct. It is quite apparent for some reason or other there must be a great animosity towards Dr. Woodward on the part of some one. Of course opinions as to its cause are very varied but I have heard of one which seems to have grounds.

Mr. Hyde is supposed to be mentally deranged, and it is, it appears the Officer who brought the Ichiho scandal to light. Dr. Woodward is apparently anxious to prove his sanity, but it is stated that the Commandant for reasons best known to himself would not allow Dr. Woodward to carry out the treatment he considered necessary in Mr. Hyde's case. Most of our readers will be able to put two and two together and the sum I wish to add up is, has the Ichiho question anything to say to the late Courts Martials on Dr. Woodward? This is a subject well worthy of the consideration of the Authorities at Home.

For myself I cannot feel so sanguine as you evidently do as to the result of the Court Martial now sitting, knowing as I do the verdict that was found last time.

To say the least of it I cannot but think the Military Authorities, to borrow Dr. Woodward's own phrase, have shown "a great want of judgment," in allowing such little absurdities to become publicly known and the topic of conversation for every private soldier in the Garrison. And I cannot but think that the line of conduct pursued must be highly detrimental to the discipline of the 2nd Battalion, 20th Regiment, and the well being of H.M. Service.

I beg to enclose my card though being totally unknown both to Dr. Woodward and Colonel Browne (having never to my knowledge exchanged words with either of them) I sign myself—An impartial and unprejudiced

OBSERVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

The Steamer *Mona* from Amoy for Labuan; P. and O. Steamer *Ottawa* with homeward mail; Steamer *Robert Lowe* for Bombay, and M.I. Steamer *Donnai* with homeward French mail had arrived at and left Singapore for their destinations, before the departure of the *Orissa* from that Port.

The telegrams brought by the *Orissa* are so important that we publish them below in extenso from the *Straits Times* Extra—

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE P. and O. Steamer *Orissa*, Captain Curling, from Bombay, with dates to the 30th ultimo, Galle, the 6th, Penang, the 12th and Singapore the 14th instant, bringing the Europe Mails of 4th and 11th June, arrived at 9.30 a.m. this morning.

THE *Orissa* carries about 790 chests of Malwa Opium, and the last Bombay prices averaged Rs. 1,370 to Rs. 1,375 per chest.

The amount of bullion by the present mail is—In silver, to longkong, £520; to Shanghai, £1,160. Total £2,880.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 18th June.—Government in minority of eleven on Lord Dunsford's motion for substitution of a rateable value for Franchise list instead of a £10 rental.

LONDON, 19th June.—The Ministerial debate on the new Franchise Bill.

LONDON, 20th June.—Ministry resigned in consequence of defeat by majority eleven on Borough Franchise Bill. Queen is at Balmoral. Parliament adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, 22nd June.—A probable immediate dissolution of Parliament. Houses met again on the 25th.

LONDON, 23rd June.—Queen accepted resignation of Minister of State summoned to Windsor. Stanley Minister for Foreign Affairs.

WAR NEWS.

LONDON 11th June.—Austria solicited advice for advance money from France (?)

LONDON 12th June.—Prussians dispersed Holstein Estates. Austrian Ambassador at Berlin recalled.

LONDON 13th June.—The Diet has voted mobilization of the Federal contingents.

LONDON 15th June.—Change of Italian Ministry. Riossoli, President of the Council, Marcora accompanies the King.

LONDON 16th June.—Confederation. Garibaldi is in Genoa.

LONDON 17th June.—The Saxon and Hanoverian troops have effected a junction with the Austrian Army. Garibaldi has arrived at Como.

LONDON 18th June.—Prussians occupy Hanover, Dresden, Hanoverians, Saxons joined Austrians. (?) King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria have issued manifestos justifying the conduct.

Prussia and Italy have formally declared war against Austria. Communication with the seat of war interrupted. An engagement before Frankfurt took place between the Austrians and Prussians; advantage gained by the latter. The 4th Darmstadt Regiment was nearly annihilated by the Prussians.

LONDON, 19th June.—Hanover, Prussia and Italy have declared war. Hostilities have commenced in Germany.

LONDON 20th June.—Prussians occupied Hesse Cassel.

LONDON 21st June.—Sixty thousand (German) Federal Troops are concentrated at Frankfurt. King of Italy left for Camp at Carignan.

LONDON, 21st June.—The Prussians are raising earthworks before Dresden. Postal traffic stopped between Italy and Venetia.

LONDON, 22nd June.—Austrians entered Silesia. Prussians surrounding Hanoverian Army. Prussians occupy whole of Saxony.

LONDON, 23rd June.—Great Battle yesterday before Verona. Italians defeated—heavy loss. Prussians entered Bohemia.

LONDON, 24th June.—The Italians having crossed the Mincio, a bloody battle was fought yesterday before Verona. Italians were repulsed with heavy loss.

LONDON, 25th June.—Battle in Bohemia near Neustadt—Artillery and Cavalry engaged; at six evening Prussians were in full retreat.

LONDON, 26th June.—Italians recrossed Mincio and Po, after battle of Verona.

LONDON, 27th June.—Accounts concerning Hanoverians conflicting.

LONDON, 28th June.—Italians abandoned positions on Po—concentrating troops. Undecided engagement between Hanoverians and Prussians. Further fighting between Prussians and Austrians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 14th June.—The Emperor Maximilian threatens to abdicate the throne of Mexico.

LONDON, 12th June.—Princess Mary of Cambridge married Prince Teck at Kent.

LONDON, 13th June.—From America we learn that two bodies of armed Fenians have crossed the Niagara and captured Fort Gris, engaging Canadian Volunteers. Two regiments of Regulars moving against the Fenians whose retreat has been cut off.

LONDON, 14th June.—Johnson has issued a proclamation against the Fenians. The Federal authorities have arrested Roberts, Sweeney, and four hundred raiders.

LONDON, 15th June.—Fenians defeated in America by Canadian troops. Roberts and Sweeney arrested. Canadian troops moving to frontier.

LONDON, 26th June.—Military revolt in Madrid promptly suppressed.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, 12th June.—Mercantile Bank £32 per share. Oriental Bank £35½ per share. The Universal Banking Corporation has suspended.

Manchester firm—Shirting 12s. Twist 20d.

LONDON, 13th June.—Cotton very firm, Cocanaut oil £44 15s, Coffee, Plantation middling, 73s to 75s, good native 58s, 9d. Silver sixty-two pence.

LONDON, 14th June.—The Bank returns show a large increase in reserve notes and bullion.

LONDON, 17th June.—Cotton quiet, drooping. Total Cotton lost, 650,000 bales. Government has notified that advances on Government securities in India should be repayable there. (?)

Stock of Cotton, one million forty thousand bales. Manchester market drooping. Madras Cotton 9½d.

LONDON, 19th June.—Cotton depressed. Manchester market drooping.

LONDON, 20th June.—Cotton quiet. Sales 8,000 bales. Dhollera 1½d. General financial position extremely quiet.

LONDON, 21st June.—Fair Dhollera 8½d. Market dull, heavy, no demand, in favor of sellers. Sales 8,000 bales Bengal Cotton, old 5½d., new 6½d. Discount 10 per cent. The Shareholders of the Consolidated Bank have resolved to raise an additional capital. The Bank resumes operations on the 5th June.

LONDON, 22nd June.—Cotton firmer. Manchester very dull. Plantation and Native Coffee declined three shillings. Cocanaut Oil £44 10s.

Fair Dhollera 8½d. Cotton more marketable; ½d. in favor of sellers. Bengal Cotton 5½d. Fair Western unchanged, nothing doing. Imports 5,000 bales. Stock, 104,000 bales. Manchester, more cheerful. Little doing. 7½d. Shirlings 10s. 9d. No. 40 Yarn, 17½ annas per lb. Indian Securities, Four per cent, 83. Bar Silver 62½ to 63½. Exchange is 11d. nominal. Slight improvement in funds.

LONDON, 23rd June.—Cotton active and advancing. Agra Bank agreed to voluntary liquidation—Assets nine. Liabilities eight—losses one million.

LONDON, 25th June.—Cotton firm and advancing.

LONDON, 23rd June.—Cotton quiet. Plantation Coffee, middling, 71s to 74s. 6d. Native, 55s 6d. to 56s.

BOMBAY, 21st June.—Bank of Bombay shares (Rs. 1,000 paid up) 43 per cent discount. Asiatic Bank shares (Rs. 100 paid up) Rs. 25 each. Financial Association of Indian and China shares (Rs. 100 paid up) Rs. 13 each. Great distrust prevailing.

BOMBAY, 22nd June.—Bank of Bombay 31 per cent discount. Elphinstone's 545. Asiatic Bank shares 60. Back Bays 1,700. Considerable business done.

BOMBAY, 27th June.—½ per cent. Government Paper 105—4 per cent 89½. Money Market discount continues. Bank bills 2s 9d. Documents 2s 1½d. to 2s. 1½d. Credits 2s 0½. Fair Dhollera 28s. Rs. per candy. Freight 7s 6d. 7 lb. Shirlings Rs. 7-9 per piece, firm, but quiet. No. 40 Yarn, 17½ annas per lb. Bombay Bank Shares 26 per cent discount. Asiatics old 35—new 14 per cent. Central Bank 24. Orientals 5 premium, firm. Much enquiry at the Bombay Bank.

The Spanish fleet consisting of six vessels under Admiral Nunez, have been repulsed at Callao. The Admiral himself is reported wounded in eight places.

The Peruvians lost 60 killed and 170 wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Spaniards, but it is thought to be very heavy, the ships being perfectly riddled with shot.

The following telegram is later than those published in the Straits Times, and has been kindly sent us from the office of a contemporary.

29th June.

7 lb. 12 3.

40s. Yarn 1.8.

Discount 10 per cent.

Italians abandoned possession on the Po. Prussians beaten Austrians in Bohemia. Hanoverians surrendered to Prussia.

8 lb. 14s.

14s. Yarn 1.8.

2nd July.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, 10th June, 1866.

For the last month we have been living between hope and fear. England, France, and Russia, most desirous that peace in Europe should be maintained, after much deliberation came to an agreement to invite the would be belligerent powers, Austria, Prussian, and Italy to send plenipotentiaries to debate the different points at issue; and questions to be debated were, the Venetian—the Elbe Duchies difference and the German Federal reform. Even the German Bund represented at Frankfurt on the Main was invited to send representatives.

Prussia and Italy returned a favourable answer but Austria and the Bund accepted with reserves, the former stating that there was no Venetian question, and the latter informing the neutral powers that it could not think of allowing any foreign power to meddle in its home matters. You see therefore, that the conditions laid down by Austria and the Bund, as the preliminaries of a Conference to be held, The French government a few days ago communicated with the Cabinets of St. James and St. Petersburg informing them that from the answer of Austria especially every chance of a Conference for the amicable settlement of the Prusso, Austro, Italian question had passed away never to return.

Austria has gone a step further, she has broken the treaty of Gastein, whereby the two powers made a temporary division of the two Duchies Schleswig Holstein, and now hands over the question of the Duchies to the Decision of the Diet. What the consequences of this step will be are very evident. Bismarck has already ordered the Prussian troops to enter Holstein and a conflict between Austrian and Prussian troops seems to be imminent. Indeed the outbreak of hostilities cannot now long be delayed, unless some of the parties, who may not be quite prepared, should have recourse to any fresh modes of staying it off a little longer for the purpose of gaining time so far as the Congress is concerned we must regret that in the present state of affairs, however, our troubles do not end here, over Europe. Turkey will not recognize the new Hospodar of Moldavia Wallachia. It threatens to send troops to Bucharest to drive away Prince Charles Hohenzollern and has already occupied several other provinces inhabited by Christian populations, which seem very disposed to throw off the yoke of the Sublime Porte. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern has sent an envoy to the Sultan, informing him that he will in every way keep within the terms of the treaties.

At the beginning of the month there was an evident desire in Prussia to keep the peace at all hazards, but the late conduct of Austria has roused the Germans of the north.

The enthusiasm in Italy has in no way abated. Garibaldi instead of having twenty thousand volunteers, has more than sixty at his disposal; his son, Menotti will also take the field.

King Victor Emmanuel is very active; latest accounts state that his Majesty looks very care worn. He knows too well what will be the fate of Italy, should the Kaiserliche be successful, and he does not know if he can rely upon Napoleon III. We hear that the Ex-King of Naples, is again stirring, and the Brigands are getting bold as many troops have been obliged to be sent to the North. You see Mr. Editor that the position of our old Europe is not most enviable one; at home things look anything but refreshing.

According to last dispatches received in Paris yesterday evening (June 8) there is nothing of great importance to note respecting the state of the Union of North America. We learn however that Mr. Seward and all the members of the Cabinet agree in favoring the line of conduct pursued by Johnson.

Admiral Nunez who so cruelly bombarded Valparaiso appeared before Callao in Peru on the 23rd of May, with the intention of inflicting punishment on the Peruvians similar to that inflicted on the Chileans; however, he reckoned without his host, as after a few hours engagement he was obliged to retreat with a damaged head and a damaged fleet: as two of his vessels were badly battered about by Whitworth cannons, with which the forts of Callao were well provided—the Peruvians lost more than sixty men including the minister of war Guivez.

Nothing more has been heard of the Spanish fleet, it is reported that the Peruvians and the Chileans intend attacking Cuba.

The Imperial Government has just taken advantage of the confusion now caused by the complication in Germany (public attention being turned to the conflict between Prussia, Austria, and Italy) to pass the *loi des suspects* or law enabling the government to arrest any person or persons suspected of conspiring against it; those who brought forward this bill assert that it will in no way be applicable to the press, but what guarantee have we that this odious measure will not be put in force against our public writers should they ever happen to pen articles more or less unpleasant for the reigning power. According to this law French subjects will be rendered liable to be punished on their return to France for language (considered odious) held on foreign soil; the bill was opposed by the whole of the opposition members. Plead the deputy most justly remarked that it was neither more nor less than *Une loi de guerre generale*, a *Passerelle* (a law of safety abroad), the French political writers occupation is gone, no one will dare put his name to political articles, nor send any political correspondence abroad as our post-office officials are allowed to open letters of persons suspected of being in correspondence with foreign journals which are most read in Paris; the penny press alone will remain unharmed as it never touches on political matters. *Le petit journal*, *L'Envenement* and the *Satire* may go their way rejoicing. The correspondence sent to Germany and Italy by our larger papers is sifted by the newspaper censor, and any matter considered political is cut out with unparrying hand. We shall soon be in the dark in France respecting what is going on in Europe for the government will know how to put its light under a bushel.

The persecutions of the press continued unabated in our country; not a day passes without either one of our Paris or provincial papers being warned or suspended; however, government has it all its own way, for the French people seem to be in a lethargic state.

You no doubt remember that some of the Paris students were last year condemned to several months imprisonment for having used sedition language at the Congress of Liege; they were sent to the prison of St. Pelagie where they are now undergoing punishment. One of them a Mons Jallard has been locked up with soldiers placed in confinement for unruly conduct and obliged to rivet nails. Thus it is that our government acts towards those who offend it.

Our Senate and legislative body may be looked upon as a collection of puppets only dancing when the strings are drawn. The members of the opposition alone show fight, and when they open their mouths it is to ask the government about its misdeeds. Jules Favre the other day treated us to one of his admirable speeches; even the ministerial benches could not refrain from applauding.

I last winter told you of the great discontent caused in Paris by the intention of the municipality of the capital to deprive us of our beautiful gardens of the Luxembourg. Students, old men and hundreds of others sent in a petition to the Emperor praying him to put his veto on the measure; the consequence has been that His Majesty has decided that for the present, nothing shall be done to in any way to spoil one of the greatest ornaments of the capital.

It has been remarked that it is now by no means rare to see at the Imperial table of the Tuilleries high provincial functionaries, such as prefects, presidents of Courts of law, procureurs general &c. this is a custom recently inaugurated by their Majesties who desire to know individually as much as possible all the high officials of the departments. Thus as soon as one of them arrives in Paris, as he generally goes at once and leaves his card with his Minister, notice is immediately given to the Emperor, who soon invites the personage to dine at the Tuilleries. At the table the latter is usually placed by the side of the Empress, and presented to the prince Imperial, who, par parenthese, since the return from Compiègne, has always dined with their Majesties. The Emperor converses freely with the guest relative to his province and listens with interest to all details concerning it.

The railway round Paris, having a total length of 25 miles, is now completed by the termination of the portion between Gonesse and Auteuil; remarkable views of the capital are obtained from the immense viaducts at Pont du Tour au Savres. The portion of the line from Batignolles to Bercy has long been open to traffic.

Advices from the Last-Garonne state that the caterpillars have very seriously damaged the plum crop in that department.

The twentieth volume of the correspondence of Napoleon I, magnificently bound and marked with the Imperial arms, was presented on the 4th instant to the Emperor.

This is as you know what we here call *la mort d'un roi*, and the poor chronicler in Paris has to do to gather a few scraps wherever to make his correspondence for abroad worth reading; all the world and his wife will shortly be off to the country, and in a fortnight or so "Paris will be out of town," the shoals of strangers, the birds of passage coming from Naples, Rome, Florence, Nice, Cannes and Hyeres, and who sojourn for a few days on their way home to see what "we" of the civilized world are doing and what we "are wearing" have almost all left us. We shall soon be deprived of the *Salon des Beaux Arts* or exhibition of paintings by living artists French and others in the *Palais de l'Industrie*. In the Champs-E

SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DEPARTURE
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Steamers							
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Agassawanan	Amster	B. str.	25	Apr. 12	H. Fraumann, Bruden and Co	Laid up
Albatross	Amster	B. str.	26	Apr. 12	F. F. F. and Co	Laid up
Chloe	Seahorn	B. str.	22	Apr. 12	Frautmann and Co	Laid up
Columbia	Stewart	B. str.	30	May 24	Clower and Co	Laid up
Confucius	Schrover	Chitcar	263	June 23	Chinns: Government	Laid up
Faust	—	—	30	—	—	Laid up
Emp. Queen	Gray	Am. str.	30	June 20	Russell and Co	Laid up
Grete	Jodow	Prusian	30	—	Wm. Ostaus and Co	Laid up
Hescheb	Constock	B. str.	30	—	Capt. Patridge	Laid up
Nepaul	Davis	B. str.	541	July 3	P. & J. S. N. and Co	Yokohama
Nepaul	Simmons	Am. str.	59	—	F. F. F. and Co	Laid up
Pao-ling-shanyuan	Atkins	B. str.	524	June 13	Stephenson and Co	Laid up
Hooy-lee-n	Young	B. str.	492	July 8	Guth, Kennedy and Co	Yokohama
Ta-pang-Nyo	Grindle	B. str.	217	May 23	John Burd and Co	Laid up
Teader	Tubos	B. str.	30	Sept. 19	Stephenson and Co	Laid up
Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	B. str.	45	Sept. 10	G. Co. Barnett and Co	Laid up
Whampoa	Earle	B. str.	115	—	D. Sisson, Sons and Co	Laid up
Sailing Vessels	Steeball	Am. sh.	1495	June 13	Order	Laid up

Sailing Vessels

Abou Lawrence	Debra	amb.	215	July 8	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Immedt
Adeline	Ramsey	B. bg.	235	July 8	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	Immedt
Agamemnon	George	B. sb.	380	June 9	Prasar and Co	London	Early
Amiral Charner	Nidelee	Fr. sb.	94	June 4	Master	F. or charter	
Antip des	Woonruff	B. bk.	592	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Early
Antip des	Woonruff	B. bk.	592	June 26	Shaw Brothers and Co	London	Early

[illegible]

Euxine	Hard
Fanny	Water

Euxine,	Gradiner	B. bk.	388	May 11	A. Hubbard and Co	Repairing	
Funny	Waters	B. bk.	467	June 27	T. T. Tibby and Co	F. or charter	
Father-Mindes	Olson	D. bk.	501	July 1	H. Brown and Co	F. or charter	
Faux Yarus	Thompson	B. bk.	535	May 21	Gibb, Livingston and Co	F. or charter	Early
Galatula	Wey	D. bk.	413	June 23	Jour. Humer and Co	F. or charter	
Glacify	Gullerson	B. bk.	520	July 1	A. R. Tibby and Co	F. or charter	
H. M. Elizabeth	Oyker	D. bk.	430	July 1	G. L. Turner and Co	F. or charter	
H. M. Elizabeth	B. Jarton	B. bk.	1012	June 15	G. G. Livingston and Co	F. or charter	Immed.
Hilman	Diamond	D. bk.	410	May 29	Smith Kennedy and Co	F. or charter	London
Japan	Bunick	D. bk.	246	July 6	F. Krazer and Co	F. or charter	
John Bull	Harris	B. bk.	484	July 6	H. G. Brothers	F. or charter	
John Paul	B. Currie	B. bk.	451	July 11	G. G. Livingston and Co	F. or charter	
John Stanton, Jr.	White	B. sh.	74	June 29	F. Krazer and Co	F. or charter	
Knight Snowden	Albermarle	B. sh.	534	June 18	Son's Co Company	F. or charter	
Kew Kes	Bea, Hincle	B. sh.	331	June 3	T. Trautmann and Co	F. or charter	
Landwade	Spewart	B. sh.	715	June 11	A. H. Hanson and Co	F. or charter	
Laquette Leslie	Stephen	B. bk.	461	June 29	F. Krazer and Co	F. or charter	
Martin II	Behrens	sh. bk.	491	June 27	Francis Droege and Co	F. or charter	
Maria Laurie	Asril	F. sh. bk.	530	June 3	F. Krazer and Co	F. or charter	
Margaret of Angely	Ward	B. bk.	515	June 1	Smith Kennedy and Co	F. or charter	
Murad	Oughion	B. sh.	1022	July 11	Jar. Matheson and Co	F. or charter	
Minister Pahud	P. Pees	D. sh. bk.	535	June 27	T. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Morning Star	Johnston	B. bk.	551	July 1	W. Captain	F. or charter	
Nelly	Stark	B. bk.	491	June 27	Olyving and Co	F. or charter	
Nevadne	Stump	B. bk.	533	Mar. 27	P. and U. S. N. Co	F. or charter	
Nippon	Parkins	sh. bk.	527	June 27	T. F. Kroes and Co	F. or charter	
Oceanica	Clark	B. bk.	573	May 29	Bornie Company	F. or charter	
Orsin	Wilson	B. sh.	1238	June 2	G. G. Livingston and Co	F. or charter	
Peterborough	Orehard	B. bk.	500	June 18	Jar. Matheson and Co	F. or charter	
Petrel	Jervie	B. sh.	267	May 31	H. Bent and Co	Laid up	
R-mown	Adams	D. bk.	440	June 29	F. Krazer and Co	F. or charter	
Sailors Home	Bryant	B. sh.	1244	June 25	M. St. George	F. or charter	
Santa Rosa	B. Wiggel	B. bk.	425	June 1	F. Krazer and Co	F. or charter	
Sea Witch	Huchs	B. bk.	376	June 11	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Sir W. F. Williams	Alison	B. sh.	870	July 2	W. W. W. Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Star of China	Hodge	B. sh.	739	June 3	G. W. Mann and Co	F. or charter	Early
Star of Hope	Boydell	B. sh.	1171	June 3	B. Stimes and Co	F. or charter	Early
Trogon	Lewis	sh. bk.	1171	Mar. 25	Blain, Tate and Co	F. or charter	Early
Tycoon	Meter	B. sh.	352	June 4	T. R. Livingston and Co	F. or charter	
Vigil	Thomson	B. sh.	530	June 19	Blain, Tate and Co	F. or charter	Early
Washington	B. bk.	B. bk.	530	June 19	Blain, Tate and Co	F. or charter	Early
Westminster	Tovey	B. sh.	731	June 26	Smith, K. Need and Co	F. or charter	
Winnet Melhuish	Duncan	B. sh.	707	June 2	H. Midway Wise and Co	F. or charter	

Number of items	Percentage of correct responses
10	~65%
20	~70%
30	~75%
40	~78%
50	~80%
60	~82%
70	~83%
80	~84%
90	~85%
100	~85%

NEWCHANG Shipping in Port.—U. S. S. Wachusett, Brit. Smyrna, Brit. Mudara, Hon. Zanziba Ham. Jupiter, Prus. Fortunata, Prus. Amoy Trader, Bre. Finche Senr. Bre. Ernest and Maria, Bre. Minerva, Dutch. Jacoba Cornelia, Hannover, S. G. Fichte, Prus. Gustav.

D. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Shanghai
Adventure,	C. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	st. gun-voe.	1	30	—	Hankow
Albatross,	pad. stm. sloop.	6	200	Comr. J. Argus	Amoy
Banister,	sc. at. g.b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. stm. corr.	21	400	Lieut. Boys	Shanghai
Basilik,	pad. stm. sloop	4	400	W. N. W. Hewett V. C.	Japan
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	sc. at. g.b.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Bizarre,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. Macgarry	Japan
Blackburn,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Comorant,	sc. at. gun. vs.	4	200	Comr. G. H. Broad	Nagasaki
Coquette,	sc. at. gun-vs.	4	200	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore Ord.
Cornmander,	pad. st. tender	—	150	—	horne
Dove, Steam ordinary,	gun-bo.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-bo.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Hongkong
Firm,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bo.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Ningpo
Grasshopper	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amoy
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. Macgawaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Falchau & Japan
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	Staff Com. Thain	Yokohama
Insolent,	gun-bo.	3	60	Lieut. G. T. Nicolas	Chfoo
Janus,	gun-bo.	3	40	Lieut. C. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-bo.	1	60	—	Chongkong
Leven, Naval Hospital,	sc. st. deep. ves.	7	700	Mr. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
Melville,	hosp.	—	—	Lt. Bernard, M.D.B.A.	Chongkong
Opossum, Tender to	gun-bo.	3	60	—	Hongkong
H. M. S. Princess	—	—	—	—	—
Charlotte,	—	—	—	—	—
Osprey,	sc. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Osprey,	sc. stm. corr.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Amoy
Perseus,	sc. at. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amoy
Princess Charlotte,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong.
Princess Royal, Bear-	—	—	—	—	—
ing the flag of Vice	—	—	—	—	—
Admiral (Gen. Sir	sc. line of ba. sh.	73	400	Capt. W. G. Jones	Nagasaki
Vincent King, C. B.)	—	—	—	—	—
Rattler,	sc. at. sloop	17	40	Comr. Webb	Singapore
Rifleman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	100	J. W. Ryed	refitting Hongkong
Salafina,	pad des.	—	250	Comr G. Suttle	Japan

Slaney,

Snap,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Powys	Tientsin
Starling, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Shanghai
Staunch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60		Hongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat	3	40		Hongkong
dinary.					
Wenzle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat.	3	40		Hongkong
dinary,					
Icarus	steam boat.	3	150	Comr. S. P. Townsend	passage out

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